

CRYPTADIUS ANDREWSI, A NEW SPECIES OF
TENEBRIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM SONORA

Richard Lee Berry

Abstract.—*Cryptadius andrewsi*, new species, is described from Cholla Bay, Sonora, Mexico. This is the second species of *Cryptadius* known to occur in Sonora.

In 1974, I described *Cryptadius sonorae* Berry, the first species of *Cryptadius* known to occur in Sonora, Mexico (Berry, 1974). A second species from Sonora has recently come to my attention and is described in the following account.

Cryptadius andrewsi Berry, new species

Male (holotype).—Moderately shining, nigro-piceous above, dark rufopiceous beneath, oval, dorsum convex. Length 7.1 mm; width 3.4 mm.

Head with genae entering eyes to about $\frac{1}{3}$ eye width; punctures large, dense, perforate on fronto-vertex, tending to fuse laterally into a concentric pattern. Clypeus and genae subequally produced anteriorly (Fig. 2). Pronotum (Fig. 1) with sides convex; front edge broadly concave; front angles abruptly rounded, slightly produced anteriorly; base broadly convex, slightly bisinuate submesally; basal angles obtuse, abrupt; base subequal in width to base of elytra; punctures large, dense, round and deep in middle $\frac{1}{3}$, becoming dense, oblique, and confluent laterally and forming longitudinal rugulae between confluent punctures. Pronotum with sparse, moderately long, erect setae on lateral edge; with sparse, short setae near lateral edge, and longer setae directly behind eyes, reaching to eyes (when head in repose); with marginal bead complete across middle of front edge. Prosternum with large, dense, lunato-granulate punctures. Ventral pronotum punctato-granulate, lunate granules fused into longitudinal rugulae; sparsely clothed with short setae. Elytra with sides convex; with punctures distinct, dense, small, associated with small raised granules, shallower in lateral $\frac{1}{3}$ and apical $\frac{1}{2}$; granules with distinct linear arrangement in apical $\frac{1}{2}$; with sparse, short, erect setae laterally and apically. Scutellum broad, shallowly entering elytra. Epipleuron with a row of moderately long, golden-colored setae along outer edge and with sparse, short setae mesally; moderately densely granulate mesally. Mesosternum with posterior process just touching anterior margin of metasternum; with dense, large punctures. Metasternal punctures large, moderately dense, and shallow. Abdominal sterna moderately densely punctate at middle of sterna 1-3, punctures larger, denser, and deeper laterally and on sterna 4 and 5. Tegmen with

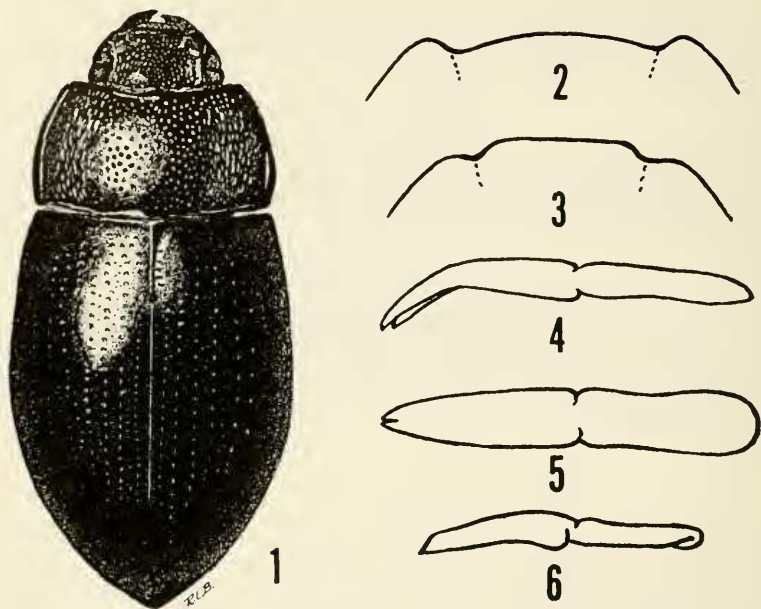


Fig. 1. *Cryptadius andrewsi*, dorsal view of head, pronotum, and elytra. Figs. 2-3. Dorsal outline of anterior edge of clypeus and genae. 2, *C. andrewsi*, clypeus not prominent. 3, *C. sonoreae*, clypeus prominent. Figs. 4-5. *Cryptadius andrewsi*, tegmen. 4, lateral view. 5, ventral view. Fig. 6. *Cryptadius sonoreae*, tegmen, lateral view.

apicale narrow, slightly dorsoventrally flattened, acute, and narrowly, deeply notched at apex; distinctly curved ventrad in apical $\frac{1}{2}$ (Figs. 4-5).

Allotype female.—Agrees with male holotype in morphological details except in size and genitalia. Length 7.4 mm; width 3.9 mm.

Measurements.—Females, length 6.3-8.6 mm, average (of 13) 7.2 mm; width 3.2-4.1 mm, average (of 13) 3.6 mm. Males, length 5.6-7.5 mm, average (of 18) 6.8 mm; width 2.7-3.8 mm, average (of 18) 3.4 mm. Thirty others, of undetermined sex, were not measured.

Holotype ♂.—Mexico: Sonora, Cholla Bay, 20-III-1973, ex beach dunes, Fred G. Andrews, A. R. Hardy. USNM¹ Type No. 73773.

Allotype ♀, paratypes 4♂, 3♀, 3 sex unknown (USNM); 4♂, 3♀ (CASC); 4♂, 2♀ (OSUC); 3♂, 2♀, 27 sex unknown (FGAC); 3♂, 2♀ (RLBC). All with same data as holotype.

Dr. Andrews informed me that all of the specimens were collected from under a single plant growing at the extreme tip of a long sand dune that narrowed and extended out into a sand spit.

The species is named for Dr. Fred G. Andrews, who collected the specimens.

Discussion

Cryptadius andrewsi seems to be closely related to *C. sonorae*, from which it may be distinguished by the following characters. *Cryptadius andrewsi* has the base of the pronotum subequal to or slightly wider than the base of the elytra (Fig. 1), the granules of the elytra are arranged in linear series in the apical $\frac{1}{2}$ (Fig. 1), the pronotal marginal bead is complete across the anterior edge, the clypeus and genae are subequally produced anteriorly (Fig. 2), and the apicale is distinctly convex when viewed in lateral aspect, curving ventrad in the apical $\frac{1}{2}$ (Fig. 4). *Cryptadius sonorae* has the base of the pronotum slightly narrower than the base of the elytra, the granules of the elytra are arranged in a random order, the pronotal marginal bead is incomplete at the middle of the anterior edge, the clypeus extends farther anteriorly than the genae (Fig. 3), and the apicale is horizontal or only slightly curved ventrad when viewed in lateral aspect (Fig. 6). *Cryptadius andrewsi* may also be confused with *C. angulatus* Blaisdell, but the latter has a rufo-piceous coloration above, elytral punctures not distinct, and a dull or alutaceous surface lustre, whereas *C. andrewsi* has a nigro-piceous coloration above, elytral punctures distinct and associated with granules, and the surface lustre is moderately shining.

Acknowledgments

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Literature Cited

- Arnett, R. H., Jr., and G. A. Samuelson. 1969. Directory of Coleoptera Collections of North America. Purdue University, Lafayette, vii & 123 pp.
- Berry, R. L. 1974. New Species of *Cryptadius* from Texas and Sonora (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae). Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 76:172-177.

Footnote

¹ Abbreviations for depositories are those established by Arnett and Samuelson (1969).

Ohio Department of Health, Vector Borne Disease Unit, P.O. Box 2568, Columbus, Ohio 43216.